# FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE TROUBLES IN PARIS ON THESDAY-THE BAR RICADES STUBBORNLY DEFENDED-BAYONET CHARGES BY THE SOLDIERS - A NUMBER KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Paris, Wednesday, May 11, 1870. The troubles throughout the city last evening were much more serious than anticipated. The autherities were forced to make a large display of military power in order to restore order. The barricades, which had been erected in the Belleville district were stubbornly defended by the rioters, though they were subsequently carried by the soldiers at the point of the bayonet. Several were killed and

wounded on both sides. During the night other engagements occurred, in which a number of soldiers, policemen, and citizens were killed. The Belleville district was occupied during the night by the military in great force, and po persons permitted to pass. The police made sevcral charges upon the crowds of people which had collected out of curiosity. In some cases they used their swords and slung-shots, and many were seriously wounded, principally those who had nothing to do with the disorders. The police and the rioters gsed firearms freely, but the troops made no general use of them. Once during the night a company of cavalry was assailed with a shower of stones. Becoming exasperated they fired on their assailants; but this is the only instance known where the troops have departed from the determination to use firearms onl, as a last resort. The workingmen were out in

greater force than on any previous occasion. The police arrested over 200 persons last night, and searched many houses in the dist rhed districts. Arrests continue to be made to-day.

Fresh troubles are feared to-night. Crowds of people are in the Faubourg du Temple. Large numbers collected in front of the barracks, but were dispersed by the police; and the guards around the eldiers' quarters have been increased.

A desperate attempt at revolt was made by the inmates of the Prison of La Roquette yesterday. The prisoners, while at work in the shops, attacked their keepers, and a flerce struggle followed. The revolt was finally quelied. One keeper was killed and two other officers were wounded.

Disturbances occurred yesterday and last night at Havre. The troops paraded the streets and the pelice made many arrests. Several fights are reperied to have taken place. Some of the rioters were counded, but none killed.

French opposition and elerical organs question the result of the election. They maintain that while the vote may have a numerical value, it is without social, political, or religious significance. THEORGS OF PEOPLE ON THE BOULEVARDS, BUT

NO RIOTING. Pauls, Wednesday, May 11, 1870-Midnight. The troops have occupied the Place Chateau d'Eau where the Caserne Prince Eugene is situated. Many groups of spectators throng the boulevards, but a heavy rain is fulling, and prevents any dangerous merease of numbers. Belleville and the Faubourg da Temple are held by the military, and no one is allowed to pass the guard in those quuarters. At this hour the city is tranquil.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

OPENING OF THE NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDING BY THE QUEEN-AN ORIGINAL SPEECH. LONDON, Wednesday, May 11, 1870.

The Queen in state to-day opened the new building of the University of London, in Burlington Gardens. Little interest was manifested by the people gathered in the grounds; but the main hall was owded, and among the eminent persons present were Messra. Gladstone, Disraeli, and leading members of the Government and Parliament. Earl Granville, and Messrs. George Grote and Robert Lowe received the Queen at the doors, and presented an address. Her Majesty, instead of reading the reply which had been furnished her, said in a clear voice, "I declare this building to be opened."

The Queen was loudly cheered; and cheers were called and given in succession for the royal family, the Premier, and Disraeli.

The House of Commons to-day held a short session, exclusively devoted to local measures. During the progress of the election at Longford, Ireland, yesterday, there was some rioting, but order

ged without calling out the troops. The press, and especially The Times, are indigmant at the failure of the Government to protect Mr. Johnson, the Manchester builder, against the outrages of the trade organizations.

## BUENOS AYRES.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ADVOCATED-REPORMS IN THE ADMINISTRATION DEMANDED-BRAZII SOWING DISCORD IN URIGUAY.

BUENOS AYRES, March 30 .- The Government of this Province has urged upon the Legislature the propriety of passing a law, prepared by the High Court of Justice, looking to a thorough reform in the administration of justice. The press generally favors aslo a proposition of reforming the Constitution of the State, and recognizing universal suffrage. The electoral qualifications have been heretofore greatly

There have occurred, at Rosario, serious disorders between rival political clubs, growing out of the recent elections. Revolvers were used freely by both sides. Unhappily, several persons were killed and wounded, and the affair had so grave an aspect at one time that the local authorities deemed it prudent to ask the aid of the National troops. These

stored order. week there was an effort made to hold elections in this city for Senators and Deputies to the Legislature of this Province. Out of a population of 20,50 voters very few went to the polls. In the parish of Pierard there was considerable disorder, two persons being killed and six wounded in the

Dr. Mariano Varels Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Mariano Varelle Minister of Foreign Affairs, left the city a few days ago for Asuncion, where Pienipotentiaries from Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic were summoned for the purpose of agreeing upon a definite understanding with respect to Paraguay. The mother and sister of Lopez, as well as Madam Lynch, are aboard of the Italian Admiral's ship in this harbor, en route for Rio Janeiro. The sword of the late Dictator Lopez has been sent by Gen. Camara to the Emperor of Brazil. The insurrection in Uruguay gains ground, and there is a prospect of a great civil war in that unhappy Republic. It has been predicted time and again that upon the close of the Paraguayan war such a state of things would occur, and there are people so uncharitable as to believe that Brazil has already begun the work of sowing discord both in Uruguay and in the Argentine Republic.

## CUBA.

DISPATCHES FROM ADMIRAL POOR-ARRIVAL OF RE-ENFORCEMENTS FROM SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Navy Department to day received dispatches from Admiral Poor, with Havana dates to the 5th of May. The political news is unimportant. Affairs in the island are proceeding about as usual. The Spaniards are making arrangements for a vigorous campaign against the rebels. Gen. Coro, who was sent out from Spain to relieve Gen. Valuaseda, had arrived, accompanied by 900 Spanish troops, which had been distributed among the forts at Hayana. More troops are on their way from Spain, and their arrival is shortly expected. PERSECUTIONS BY THE SPANIARDS-LETTERS

FROM CUBANS DESCRIBING THEIR CONDITION. A Cuban woman thus writes to a friend in

if exhibited in a museum, would excite. There is not a beggar woman in the world wear it, but that is a matter of little conse-

psuish dominion."

cen." writes another lady, "have positively yeer ther makedness, and I do not see how I with the rags which I have to protect my soys kill a Spaniard," says another, " we

thing to wear; tell our friends from Havana and in New York to forward us goods, needles, thread, &c., because we are ashamed to be seen of any one."

"Whatever clothing we see," says a Cuban soldier, writing to his friends in New-York, "is what we take from the Spaniards, and this is required for the poor women and their children."

"It is enough to make one weep," says another, "to see our women, formerly so well, so elegantly dressed, appear in Carnival season in tatters, but it is cheering to know that they necept the sination without nurman. As to clothing for the soldiers of the Liberating army, that is out of the question."

A gentleman belonging to the division of Modeste.

A gentleman belonging to the division of Modesto

Duz writes:

Do not ask for a particular friend or relative. All have had their throats cut, or are left dead upon the field of battle. The Spaniard has made the whole country a desert between Manzanilia and Bayamo. This last mentioned jurisdiction has been, as it were, almost wholly depopulated. The troops of Valmaseda have spared weither women nor children.

A WORD FOR GEN. JORDAN.

The subscription opened by the Cuban Junta for the raising of funds with which to purchase a sword for Gen. Jordan, has been liberal. No one is expected to give more than 25 cents. The lists of subscribers are already very large. There was a project on foot to give the General a serenade, but he begged that the money, thus proposed to be expended, might be devoted to the purchase of arms and munitions for the Cuban cause. The following is his letter:

New York, May 10, 1870.

The following is his letter:

New-York May 10, 1970.
GENTLEMEN: Having learned that there was an intention on the part of the Culsans in this city to give a screnade in my boxed, for the purpose of demonstrating their resognition of the fact at the contracting their resognition of the fact at these who are occupying the defense of their project that, while project that whose who are occupying the contraction of the contractions which animate them. I much prefer that the more cellected for this chief should be applied to the purchase of arms and munitions of war, to be employed against the seemy. I am, respectful and truly, your obscibult servant,

THOMAS JORDAN. This evening a dinner will be given by the Cuban Junta

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE BRITISH TROOPS PASSAGE OF THE MANITOBA BILL IN THE

OTTAWA, May 11 .- In the Senate, in reply to question relating to the withdrawal of British troops, the Hon. Mr. Campbell said the correspondence was not complete. The Government was remonstrating against the contemplated policy of the Imperial Government. the contemplated polley of the Imperial Government. He might say, however, the view of the Home Government was that in ordinary times of peace Canada was just as able to bear the expense of defense as the mother country. The Home Government proposed to garrison Halifax and similar fortifications, but it was expected the faland fortifications, if garrisoned at all, would be occupied by Canadian volunteers.

In the House of Commons, last night, the Manitoba bill was read a third time and passed. Sir George C. Cartier announced that prorogation would take place to morrow.

The health of Sir John A. Macdonald continues to improve. The crisis in his disease has passed, and the confidence of the patient is satisfactory. However, he yet requires medical attendance.

#### PERU.

AN AMERICAN CONSUL IN IRONS. The Panama Star and Herald of May 1 says:

The Panama Star and Herald of May 1 says;
The United States steamer Saramac, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Turner, sailed hence on the 18th inst. for Callao. The Admiral intends touching at Tumbez and Payta, to investigate some dispute which had occurred between Mr. Weir, United States Consul at Tumbez, and the postmaster of that place. It appears that on the arrival at Tumbez of the English mail steamer from Guayaquil, in the latter part of March, Mr. Weir, the Consul, the postmaster, and several others went on board. While there Mr. Weir asked the postmaster to give him the mails for the Consulate, to which the latter replied he would not deliver any mails except from his office. Mr. Weir became enraged at this response, and shapped the postmaster in the face with his hand. The Nyack was in port at the time, but her captain supposing no serious consequences would ensue, sailed next day for Callao. On the return of the Nyack en route to San Mignel, Capt. Eastman was informed that orders had been sent from Payta to place Consul Weir under arrest and carry him to that port in irons, to be tried for the offense. This was reported to Admiral Turner and was the cause of his hurried departure from Paytamas.

A dispute which has been going on for some time past

ure from Panama. A dispute which has been going on for some time past between the Tumbez Petroleum Oil Company (American) between the Tumbez Petroleum Oil Company (American) and some Peruvians in regard to the titles of lands claimed by both parties, still remains unsettled. This the Admiral purposes investigating also. It was on account of this latter trouble that the Nyack visited Payta and Tumber some weeks ago.

Tunnez some weeks ago.

We await with interest the result of the Admiral's

SOUTHERN METH DDIST EPISCOPAL CONVENTION MEMPHIS, May 11 .- In the Southern Methodist Convention, to-day, Bishop Janes, Daniel Curry, Levy Scott, and others of the Northern Methodist Church, sabmitted the following memorial to the Southern General Conference, The memorial is signed by authority of the General Conference, held at Chicago,

We were appointed a Commission to cooperate with We were appointed a Commission to coöperate with a like commission from the Church South, on the subject of Union. At a meeting of the Commission in Philadelphia, Nov. 23, 1829, resolutions were adopted approving of the action contemplating a union of the two Churches, but it is thought proper to make this further communication. The appointment of this Commission shows that in the Judgment of the Northern Church there is not sufficient reason why the union may not be effected on honorable terms. Hoping that you may see the subject in the same light, and that you may appoint a similar committee to confer with us previous to the next General Conference in 1872 and praying that you may ieneral Conference in 1872, and praying that you may be prospered in all that pertains to the welfare of the Arristian Church, and desiring your prayers in behalf of our Church, that we may share like prosperity, we are,

The Committee of nine to which this memorial is referred consists of the strongest men in the Conference

#### GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. John P. King has been reëlected Presi-

...The Texas State Agricultural Fair will open at Houston on the 7th inst.

....Gen. Sheridan and staff passed through forienne. Utah, on Thursday night, en route to Montana. Peabody & Cummings, one of the most

"Mike" McCool offers to fight Mace for from \$2,000 to \$5,000 a side, six months after the signing

.The amount of treasure shipped from

.Preparations are making in Vienna for a

... The Cunard steamship Morocco, with a cargo of supplies, has sailed from Liverpool on a cruise in search of the Siberia. .Twenty families of Josephite Mormons, numbering in all 100 souls, have Ithis week left Utah for their old homes in the States.

....The store of J. Winslow & Co., dealers in

.... The "Floral Fair of the Cotton States" pened at Augusta, Ga., yesterday. An oration was de ivered by the Kev. Chas. W. Howard.

... A fire at Whitewater, Wis., yesterday, destroyed "Metropolitan Square." The principal losers on the buildings are Thos. Webb, Mrs. Hall, C. Walker, J. Bowers, and C. Larlson. ....The steamer Ajax sailed from San Francisco yesterday for Honolulu, with passagers and mall for New-Zealand and Australia. She connects with the steamer Melbourne at Honolulu.

....Dr. Albert Day, Superintendent of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, resigned his position on Tuesday. Dr. Daniel G. Dodge of Clinton County has been appointed to the position.

The funeral of the late Lawrence Brainard took place at St. Albans, Vt., yesterday. The at tendance was very large. The Rev. Mr. Riggs, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Lord of Montpeller, officiated.

... The land sales of the Union Pacific Railway for the month of April amount to 8,266 acres for 33,973 38. The total sales to-date since January, 1869, amount to 159,032 acres, realizing \$717,789 34.

.The weather in England, yesterday, was exceedingly stormy. The telegraph lines, especially those connecting with the Atlantic Cable, were interpred, and business, both public and private, was greatly delayed.

The California Grand Lodge of Odd Fels is in session in San Francisco. The annual report ws 160 lodges within its jurisdiction, with assets t amount of \$740,000, and 13,000 members in good stand

.In the Southern Baptist Convention at St is, on Tuesday, the Committee on Cooperation made adverse report on cooperation with the Northern tists, which was adopted by an unanimous vote. The cention will meet in St. Louis next year.

res against that city to recover \$20,000 for injuries

....At a Democratic meeting at Dover, Del., on Tuesday, Charles Frown, formerly of Philadelphia, and others, spoke in advocacy of the "White Man's ant)" movement. Mr. Sanishary, a brother of the Governor, pronounced the Fifteenth Amendmenta fraud, out advised submission to it "for the present."

.The Ohio Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1870.

#### WASHINGTON.

THE TAX BILL NEARLY COMPLETED-THE NA-TIONAL BANK CLAUSE TO BE STRUCK FROM THE FUNDING BILL-A MAIL LINE TO VAL-PARAISO-THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

BILL.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11, 1870.
The Ways and Means Committee are making a great
effort to complete the Tax bill, and present it to the House this week, in order to ferestall the action of the Senate Finance Committee, which proposes a short Tax bill, in the nature principally of a general reduction by percentage. The Committee will next week report the Funding bill, and it is learned from a trustworthy source that it will not be such as Mr. Boutwell wants, which is interpreted to mean that it will not have the compulsory clause relative to National banks.

Senator Conkling to-day introduced a bill in the Senate requiring the Postmaster-General to contract with the North American Steam Navigation Company, in which Edwin D. Morgan, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Abiel A. Low, David Dow, Wm. H. Appleton, Wm. H. Webb, Wm. Claffin Geo. B. Richardson, Edward S. Tobey, and Edward R. Mudge are corporators, for the establishment and maintenance of a first-class mail steamship service between the port of New-York and the port of Valparaiso and intermediate ports, via the Panama Railroad or such other Isthmus route as may hereafter be found the most available and advantageous for the purpose. The bill provides that the mail steamship service shall be performed by the Company for the term of 12 years, by means of a semi-monthly line of American-built, firstclass, sea-going steamships of a character suitable for the service and acceptable to the Postmaster-General, and of sufficient number to perform 24 round voyages per annum.

In the Senate, to-day, the Legislative and Executive Appropriattion bill occupied nearly the entire session. The amendment appropriating \$500,000 for a new State Department building was passed by the large majority of 41 to 15. It was supposed that the "Capital Removers intended to make this a test vote, and it is certain that none of these who favor the removal voted for the appro priation, while among the negatives were two New-England Senators (Cragin and Sprague), neither of whom want to leave Washington. Emboldened by his success Mr. Morrill immediately brought forward another amend ment, looking to the enlargement of the Capitol grounds. and this went through with no objection. If these amendments are agreed to by the House, they will be but preliminary to appropriations of probably ten millions. and it may be then taken as an indication that the Capi tol is to remain where it is for some time longer. The proposition to reduce the apropriation for the Eureau of Education that has been debated so extensively was voted down two to one. An extended discussion arose on an amendment to the Mint bill of Mr. Williams, to allow refining to be done by private persons, which was participated in principally by the Pacific Coast Senators. It was strongly opposed by Mr. Nye, and pending his remarks the Senate adjourned. An effort to obtain an

In the House, to-day, the contest over the Northern Pacific Railroad bill came to an unexpected conclusion, resulting in a partial victory for the opponents of the measure. The bill came first as unfinished business, Mr. Orth, as the chief of the opposition, leading off with a request that he be allowed to address the House in explanation of the course of the minority. Some one ob jected, and there was every indication that the scene of yesterday would be reënacted, when Gen. Schenek took the floor, and appealed to the better judgment of the opposition members, asking that both sides be heard, and the public business be no longer delayed. Gen. Schenck's advice was accepted, and brief statements were made by Messrs. Wheeler and Orth, when a vote was taken on ordering the bill to third reading, which, to the surprise of all, and the utter disappointment and demoralization of the friends of the bill, was negatived by a fair majority. Those wishing to kill the bill outright, flushed by this victory, followed it up with a motion to refer it to the Committee on Public Lands, which was sure death, but in this they offered, and ordered to be printed, and the whole subject was sent back to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, with leave granted the Chairman to report the bill back again at any time. The next regular meeting of the Com mittee takes place on Friday, and it is understood the bill will be reported back to the House during the present week, or early next week. After this matter had been disposed of, Mr. Lynch consumed an hour in the delivery of a carefully prepared speech on the decline of Ameri can commerce, which was listened to with unusual in hour of the House for some days to come. It was nearly 3 o'clock when Mr. Lynch finished, and it was near 4 o'clock before Gen. Schenck could have a night session ordered and the Tariff bill taken up in Committee of the

bill finally through Congress, without material alteration of the main features, as he reported it. He is opposed by the Secretary War, who differs with the Senator as to the number of men that should be kept in service, and other material points. Senator Wilson finds this opposition more formidable than all others combined.

At the evening session of the House, an effort was made to have a call of the House, but no quorum was present. There was a rambling debate on pewter and mixed metals, partly of lead or tin, but the duty was not changed from three cents per pound. During the debate, Mr. Covode made an energetic attack on the members who insist on keeping the Tariff bill alive, alleging that the country is disgusted with the "higgling, and he warned members that they would have to account to their constituents for this waste of time. The 40 cents per pound duty on nickel was the subject of protracted discussion, Messrs. Griswold, Randall, and Brooks against it, and Messrs. Kelley and Dickey defendleft as reported. After the Committee rose, Mr. Butler raised a laugh by presenting his chronic San Domingo

resolution, but it was objected to, as usual. The Senate Pacific Kaliroad Committee were in session tast evening and again to-day, preparing a bill for a rail road to the Pacific on the 32d parallel. It is the purpose of the Committee to mature a bill combining all the conflicting interests, and to embody in it a class of men a corporators who will insure a speedy completion of the road. They have not yet decided upon the names of the persons to be placed in the bill, but are engaged in pre paring the different sections with a view of guarding the public interests.

Mr. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, appeared before the House Special Postal Tele graph Committee to-day, and made an argument against both the Washburne and Hubbard bills on the postal telegraph system. He did not finish his argument, and a special meeting has been called for this evening to allow him to complete it.

Messrs. Wm. H. Webb of New-York, John Roche of the Morgan Iron Works, Franklin W. Smith of the Atlantic Works, Boston; Mr. Gibbons of Pusey, Jones & Co.; Mr. Ganse of Harlan & Hollingsworth, and other ship-build ers are here awaiting the call of the Committee on the Reduction of American Tunnage for action on what is called the "Lynch bill," granting an exemption from duty on foreign materials used in ship-building and bounty equal to the same amount if American materials are used. The other side is represented by Capt. John Coleman, lately from Dunbarton, Scotland, who advo cates the purchase of ships on the Clyde instead of build ing them in America.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed that the Naval depot at Lisbon should be discontinued, and the material removed to Villa Franca, where a storeship is located. removed to Villa Franca, where a storeship is located. This will be a considerable saving to the Government, and will put a stop to the complaints which have been made concerning the purchasing of supplies under the contract system. Hereafter supplies will be purchased by the Paymasters on the foreign stations as they are required. No more contracts will be made for coal. The marriage of the Hon. Richard J. Haldeman, Member of Congress from the XVth Pennsylvania District, to Miss Cameron, daughter of Senator Cameron, will take place in Harrisburg to-morrow evening.

Senator Thurman returned to-day, having been absent about two weeks, and is much improved in health.

about two weeks, and is much improved in health.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCR.]

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to the House of Expresentatives a letter from the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, asking an appropriation of \$50,000 for the survey of Alaska and the Alentian Islands. The Secretary of War, in a communication to the House, says that on the life of May, 1861, the President issued a proclamation calling out a volunteer force of 44,000 and 34 officers and men, to serve three years unless sooner discharged, for the suppression of insurrection against the national authority, with a promise of 8100 at the close of the service. The public exigencies were, however, such as to lead to the acceptance of double this number of officers and men. Under the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, each volunteer who entered the service under the proclamation is entitled to an allowance or bounty of \$100, irrespective of the fact that he might not have served at a superior of the fact that he might not have served at a superior of the fact that he might not have served at a superior of the fact that he might not have served at a superior of the fact that he might not have served at a superior of the fact that he might not have served at a superior of the fact that he might not have served at a superior of the fact that he might not have served at a superior of the fact that he might not have served at the fact that he might not have served at the fact that he might not have served at the fact that he might not have served at the fact that he might not have served at the fact that he might not have served at the fact that he might not have served at the fact that he might not have served at the fact that he might not have served at the fact that he might not have served at the fact that he might not have served at the fact that he might not have served at the fact that he might not have served at the fact that he might not have served at the fact that he might not have served at the fa

least two years, as required by the act of Congress of July 22, 1831, nor have been discharged on account of wounds, as provided by subsequent acts of Congress, but provided only that he had been honorably discharged. The War Department is now called upon by the accounting officer of the Treasury to designate the 60 regiments of volunteers who are to be regarded as entering the service under the President's proclamation. Being unable to determine the question, the Secretary, in advance of executive action, submits the question of law and justice involved to Congress, which alone appears to be vested with the necessary power to decide the same to the satisfaction of all concerned. He further says it would also appear to be simple justice that all volunteers who were enlisted at any time during the Rebellion, for three years or during the war, and who were discharged before they had served out the last two years, unless discharged to receive promotion, should receive the same bounty as those who enlisted under the proclamation of May, 1861, if they have not already received the allowance.

Secretary Boutwell has appointed Lewis Kingsley deputy naval officer at New York vice C. S. Franklin, resigned.

The Treasury Department has been advised of the

thy navar officer at New York, the Advised of the signed.

The Treasury Department has been advised of the stranding at Daboy Sound, Georgia, of a Norwogian bark loaded with railroad fron from Cardiff, Wales, which had been abandoned by her officers and crew. The wreckers succeeded in getting the bark to Branswick, Georgia, and in saving the cargo.

THE NEED OF A PACIFIC OCEAN TELE-

GRAPH.

LETTER FROM ADMIRAL PORTER. NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 9, 1870. DEAR SIR: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter asking my opinion as to the feasibility of laying a line of telegraph across the Pacific via

the Sandwich Islands, or along the Aleutian chain. Permit me to thank you for the compliment paid me, in asking my opinion of this important enterprise, which I trust may soon be brought to a successful

termination. I feel quite satisfied that your long and successful experience in laying submarine telegraphic cables has taught you how to surmount difficulties of every description, and that there are no greater obstacles in the way of laying a cable across the proposed route than existed in the case of that across the Atlantic, at one time thought to be an impossibility.

The only question now is, whether to lay the cable along the coast and the Alcutian Islands, following the great circle and shorter distance, or boldly push across the ocean via the Hawaiian Islands, through deeper water, and following the longest route (6,000 miles) over which a cable has yet been laid.

Of the two routes I prefer the latter. Honolulu is bound to be the principal stopping-place between China and California, and a point of great importance to American commerce, especially if the Sandwich Islands become, as I have no doubt they ultimately will, a part of the United States. We could not afford to let so important an outpost fall into the hands of any European power, and we must, therefore, of necessity absorb it into the Union, as we have been invited to do on several occasions.

The matter on which you desire information is in regard to the advantage a telegraph from California to China would be to the United States Government.

In the first place it would give us a continuous lir ent an inch of telegraphic cable outside the limits of our territory over which the United States Government has any control whatever. In case we should be involved in a war with England or France as matters now stand, we should be instantly cut off from all telegraphic communication with Europe; but by having a line from United States to Shanghai or Hong Kong this could not happen.

from this country is very great, and the Government is not by any means certain of having its messages delivered in a reasonable time, or of receiving prompt replies.

A message has to be transmitted through so many stations in different languages that mistakes are almost certain to occur, and these might be of the greatest im-It now requires seventy days to obtain an answer to

letter sent by mail to China. Difficulties are continually liable to arise in those distant countries when prompt communications would be required between the Navy Department and the commanders of our naval forces, or between our ministers and the Department of State. These communications should be of a confidential char-Our small fleet in the China seas has necessarily to be

scattered aft over the station to enable it to do the work required. In case the vessels were desired to act in concert, it could only be done through the medium of the future American telegraphic cable, which, connecting with the contemplated Russian line to the mouth of the Amoor River, with the line running through the Phillip pine Islands, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Australia, and outlying islands, and with the lines touching at Shanghal, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, &c., would give our Government the most perfect control over the ships of the

This would be without any expense whatever, as the United States Government would enable the departments to communicate freely with the communders and ministers of the East, and it can easily be seen what an advantage this freedom of communication would be to our people in the great race for commercial supremacy

For this supremacy in the East Indies our people are aiming, and history shows that it sattainment has always given great wealth and power to the successful nation.

I have great faith in the future of our country. If you will examine any of the maps of the world on which steam routes are laid down, you will see that they all converge to the natural center, the United States; and when the proper class of steamers are put on between California and China, the Pacific Rallroad will be the great route for travel and trade between Europe and the rife, and rights of England, viz.: the Cambria, Aline, Cimara, and Conder, the Sappho was beaten readily by all, the Cambria country in first. Thereupon, English yachtnen declared that the American model lad at length proved itself inferior in raceins qualities to the English, and Nir. Ashbury, owner of the Cambria, mmediately put himself in correspondence with the Cambria country owner of the Cambria, the English, and Nir. Ashbury, owner of the Cambria, the English and Nir. Ashbury, owner of the Cambria, the English and Nir. Ashbury, owner of the Cambria, the English and Nir. Ashbury, owner of the Cambria, the English and Nir. Ashbury, owner of the Cambria, the English and Nir. Ashbury, owner of the Cambria, the English and Nir. Ashbury, owner of the Cambria, the English and Nir. Ashbury, owner of the Cambria, the English and Nir. Ashbury, owner of the Cambria, the English and Nir. Ashbury, owner of the Cambria, the English and Nir. Ashbury, owner of the Cambria, the English and Nir. Ashbury, owner of the Cambria, the English and Nir. Ashbury, owner of the Cambria, the English and Nir. Ashbury, owner of the Cambria, the English and Nir. Ashbury, owner of the Cambria, the English and Nir. Ashbury, owner of the Cambria, the English and Nir. Ashbury, owner of the Cambria, the English and Nir. Ashbury, owner of the Cambria, the English and Nir. Ashbury owner of the Cambria, the Pacific Railroad will be the read the English and Nir. Ashbury owner of the Cambria the Pacific Railr

In a short time the passage from Canton to England will be made in 32 days, passengers and freight stopping at the great emporium, New-York, from which telegraphic messages will be sent daily to Japan, China, Australia, &c., &c., when your cable is laid.

This you will witness ere long, and the success of your proposed telegraph will have a great deal to do with accelerating events that will add materially to our commer-

cial prosperity.

I am of the opinion that telegraphic communication between California and China is a necessity, and that the sooner Congress takes a substantial interest in the mat

ter the better it will be for the country.

Our statesmen are now engaged in devising means of resuscitating American commerce, and snatching from the English the supremacy they have gained by permit ting Rebel cruisers to fit out in British ports against our

mercantile marine. I am satisfied that we shall succeed in this object, so dear to every American heart, and so necessary to our

In connection with this commerce, your telegraphic cable will be indispensable; and, even if Congress gives no aid, it must eventually be established. In the mean time the country is deprived of certain

advantages, and we are consequently losers, and those o do not now feel like taking an interest in the matter will live to regret it. Very respectfully yours, DAVID D. PORTER, Vice-Admiral. CYRUS W. FIELD, esq., Washington, D. C.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

MEETING OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT IN WASHINGTON, May 11 .- The Grand Encamp-

ment of the Grand Army of the Republic commenced its fourth annual session at Grand Army Hall, in this city, at noon to-day. Gen. Logan, Commander in-Chief called the Encampment to order, and the Rev. Dr Quinby of Massachusetts, Chaplain-in-Chief, offered prayer. The roll-call of delegates showed that thirtynine States and Territories were represented. A Com mittee on Credentials was appointed, and the comrade from distant States were admitted as spectators. Gen-Logan delivered an address, giving the following sketch of the objects of the order:

COMRADES: The Grand Army of the Republic is not

COMPADES: The Grand Army of the Republic is not a political organization destined to serve the ends of any positical party, as is evident in this, that all political parties are represented in its membership as men and patriots. Many of us mingle in national and local affairs, but in doing so do not take with us any benefits or provisions of our order, oar only political creed being the love of our country and its hallowed institutions. We have but three objects obligatory upon us as members of this order, namely, to promote the love and practice of fraternity, liberal distributions of charity, and unequive-cal loyality. The founders of the order were accurated by the facts that when the war ended we had on the continent a million and a half of fighting men, a greater particle of whom were our own comrades, good and true, who were in no haste to lose sight of every trace of associations of a soldlers life and let old acquaintances be forgot. They were flushed with such victories as no soldlers ever were before. Hence, they needed some resort where they might meet together in social reunion and interchange experience and opinions.

and thereby keep alive the vivid scenes of war, interspersed with incidents full of interest to them, and needed something to check the impulsive, whose very spirit and fire made them such good solders. Hence, it was conceived that good might spring from these reunions, and that, with certain rules and regulations, promote pleasure and security to the independent and material aid to the dependent, and organize the survivors of the war into an order that would be perpetual in its existence, and so successful in its good work as to shed additional inster upon its members. Again, a portion of these disbanded soldiers were defeated rebels who, though whipped, were not subdued, and smarting from the sting of defeat and the perfect destruction of their plans of a confederacy, were not likely to be very quiet and orderly edizens, but would more properly seek to infliet petty vengcance upon the heads of all loval citizens who might be unprotected. Hence, while soldiers were resuming their various avocations, they, in bonds of secrecy and brotherly love, stand as sentinels over each other's interests and rush, if needs be, to the rescue of a brother in trouble, Added to these is the fact that tens of thousands of our comrades had neither homes not livelihood; the widows and orphans of our comrades, and the mation's martyrs were scattered all over this country, many without a legitimate guardian, and hundreds in desolate heiplossness, with no hope save the sympathy and succor of loyalty. Who, therefore, should more properly assume the lead in these auties than we, who, in many instances, witnessed the sacrifice of their protectors in some far-off field of blood? For these purposes the Grand Army of the Republic was organized, and I think we can unbesitatingly claim that right.

Well, has it fundled its mission! Many a fireside has been made less gloomy, many an unfortunate has found throughout the country during the past Winter, criving grim want from many a door, and warmed the homes of many a bercaved heart.

At the co

nany a bereaved heart. At the conclusion of the address the Encampment ther repaired to an upper hall, where they were welcom a collation prepared by the posts of the District of Columbia. At 3 o'clock the Convention resumed its labors and the Committee on Credentials reported that there were 73 officers and delegates present. These were invested with the badge of membership. The annual reports were then read. Several committees were appointed, and the Encampment adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow.

#### A COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS ROBBED BY HIS MILITARY ESCORT.

Washington, May 11.-The following tele-

has just been received by Secretary Boutwell:
Corres Christi, May 9, via Indianola, Texas, May II.
She: I respectfully report that I was violently robbed on the 6th inst., at 7 o'clock a. m., of \$12,310 50 in specie, customs funds collected by my Deputy on the Rio Grande, which I was bringing to this place, on the road from Rio Grande, and while encanped 60 miles from that place, by a portion of my United States military escort. I have just arrived here, and have telegraphed to the military stations and other places. I will send a full statement of the facts by mull. Please ndyle me.

Thomas Kranney, Collector.

Secretary, Poutwell has referred the matter to the

Secretary Boutwell has referred the matter to the War Department.

FIRST OF THE SERIES OF RACES BETWEEN THE AMERICAN YACHT SAPPHO AND THE EN-GLISH YACHT CAMBRIA-A COMPLETE VIC-

THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

TORY FOR THE AMERICAN. London, May 11 .- The first of the series of three races between the American yacht Sappho, owned by Mr. Douglass, and the English yacht Cambria, owned by Mr. Ashbury, 60 miles to windward and return, commenced yesterday morning, and terminated this a. m. in the complete victory of the Sappho, which outsailed the Cambria from the start, and that, too, at the latter's best point of sailing, namely, close-hauled to windward.

the 10th to a point 60 miles south-east of Cowes Roads.

As a strong easierly wind was blowing, the course lay The American yacht Dauntless, and the English yacht Pleiad, with a number of other English sailing craft and

The yachts were towed very early on the morning of

steamers, accompanied the contesting yachts. The scene at the start was an exciting one, and really beautiful. It was in the agreement that a flying start be given on the port tack, by which the yachts would gain a greater offing toward mid-channel in case of a change of wind,

The Cambria baying won the toss, took the weather post, tion, and thus had all the advantage.

The Sappho carried 22 hands and a cloud of canvas, including, with her regular fore and aft sails, a maintepmast staysail and flying jib; while the Cambria only set one jib in addition to her foresail and other racing sails,

The signal to go was given at 8:28 a.m., the Sappho immediately taking the lead. By the time the Sappho was off Beachy Head, and about 50 miles from the starting point, she was fully 10 miles to the windward of the Cambria. The latter, believing it impossible to win, gave up the race and, without rounding the Umpire's steamer, returned to Cowes, where she arrived at 4 o'clock this morning, accompanied by the Dauntless, The Sappho, which at times was out of sight of the Cam-

bria, returned to Cowes about two hours later. Mr. Ashbury frankly admits his defeat. The second

race will be sailed on Friday. During the Summer of 1868 the yacht Sappho was sent to England by her builder in a speculative spirit. Her model was an approved one, but her fitting out was decidedly against her taking part in regattas with the well-trimmed and expensively gotten up English vessels However, she was entered in a race against the four fastest yachts of England, viz.: the Cambria, Aline,

Sappho returned to New-York, was purchased by Mr. William Douglass of this city, put upon the ways, altered a trifle, and rigging reset.

In August, 1828, Mr. Douglass sailed the Sappho to England, and there challenged the Cambria to another and more equitable test. The extraordinary quick passage of the Sappho acress the Atlantic alarmed Mr. Ashbury, who would not consent to the proposition of Mr. Douglass for a free race, but maned a new course, with conditions as to wind, and also cinimed a time allowance. This latter he felt to be his right, because the Royal Yacht Club's system of measurement made the Sappho 400 tuns measurement and the Cambria but 188.

The correspondence following Mr. Ashbury's terms was as indefinite as it was long, the result being that no terms were reached during the Summer of 1862. With characteristic perseverance Mr. Douglass kept his vessel in England the whole of last Winter, and early this year renewed his offer for a race to the Azores and back, across the Atlantic to New-York, or around the Isle of Wight, the course over which the Cambria had won such signal victory over the Sappho. Still he was met by refusals. At length Mr. Ashbury offered a series of races, in which was one marked No. 4, and this he would race upon terms best suited to the sading qualities of his own yacht—a 60 mile windward run to sea, to be repeated twice and back.

This Mr. Donglass accepted, and the above is the result of the first match. In this race there was no time allow-

repeated twice and back.

This Mr. Douglass accepted, and the above is the result of the first match. In this race there was no time allowance, but vessel against vessel. As Mr. Ashbury claimed, and as all believed, that his vessel was by far the quicker sailer to windward, he has nothing to find fault with. The tunnage of the respective, yachts, according to Custom-House measurement is—Sappho, 280; Cambria, 240.

THE EXCITEMENT OVER MRS. RICHARDSON'S

STATEMENT. The rumor that Mrs. Richardson's statement would appear in yesterday's issue of THE TRIBUNE caused much excitement in the various newspaper of-

fices of the city. Reporters and sub-editors made severa attempts to obtain advance copies. One "gentleman" was fortunate enough to purchas an old copy of THE WEEKLY for \$2, and on securing what he thought was THE TRIBUNE's property, he glided away

in the direction of French's Hotel.

Reporters were dispatched to "interview" Mrs. Rich-

Reporters were dispatched to "interview" Mrs. Richardson at Woodside, New-Jersey, without success. Others went in quest of the lady at the residences of her friends in the upper part of the city.

At an early hour yesterday the publication office of The Tensune was packed with people, anxious to read the "Truth at Last." Never since the war has there been seen such a seene in any newspaper office in this city.

An excited crowd gathered around the bulletin-board, and there was scareely an hour during the day when the doorways were cleared or the Counting-Room free from the crowd of struggling newsboys. About noon Me-Farland came walking up Papk-row, but there were few persons who noticed nim.

At 10 c'clock a. m. the usual large morning edition of Tau Tangune was entirely exhausted, and the presses were again started. All of the clarks were employed to hand the papers over the counter, and to make change; and even then they were unable to supply the demand.

Hundreds of newsboys were seen rushing hither and thither crying "Extra Tribune—full account of the great trial." At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the great presses were still running, while the clerks wete busy as ever.

Persons residing up town vainly searched among the

Persons residing up town vainly searched among the

The Fourteenth District Republican Conven-

PRICE FOUR CENTS

#### POLITICAL.

COURT OF APPEALS. por Chief Justice-HENRY R. SELDEN. For Associate Justices (Churles Mason, Charles Aufrews, Charles J. Folger, Robert S. Haie. ELECTION, TUESDAY, MAY 17.

#### RHODE ISLAND. PROVIDENCE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

PROVIDENCE, May 11 .- The municipal election to-day resulted in the choice of Thomas A. Doyle (Republican) for Mayor by 586 majority over Clarko (Citizen) and Beach (Democrat). The Board of Aldermea are in favor of granting liquor licenses, and the proposition to establish a free public library was defeated.

#### LOCAL POLITICS.

Mr. Charles II. Cooper has again been nominated by the Republicans of the XXXist District (Pweifth Ward) for the position of Assistant Alderman. Mr. Cooper is an old resident of the district, a stanch Republican, and is worthy of the confidence reposed in him. It will be remembered that he was fairly elected Assistant Alderman last Fall, but was "counted out" by the Board of Canwassers. If the Republicans in that District will but do their duty at the ensuing election, he can again be elected by an increased majority.

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis declines the nomnation for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas tendered to him by the Mozart Democracy, Young Democracy, German Democrats, and two branches of the Democratic Union Association, not that he would object to the judgeship, but he does not wish to interfere with the little arrangements of Mr. Tweed and Mr. Sweeny. REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION-THE NOMI-NATIONS.

The Republican County Convention again assembled last evening at the Twenty-second-st. Headquarters. Upon the meeting being called to order, with John V. Gridley in the chair, Mr. Stewart, Chairman of the Committee of Twenty-one, arose and said: Allow me to say, before I read this list of nominations, that the me to say, before I read this list of nominations, that the Committee of Twenty-one have had during the past week several conferences with the German organization. The German organization pressed upon our attention the mine of Mr. Willman as a candidate for Alderman. When our Committee first met, we passed a resolution that we would nominate no man that held office. In consequence of this, Mr. Willman being a Supervisor, we could not nominate him for Alderman. The following are the names of the gentlemen whom the Committee have chosen to represent the Republican party in the ciection on Theesday next:

For Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—J. Sohs Riterband, Riesard S. Emmett, William P. Richarlson, Elas F. Hall,
Judges of the Marine Court—H. E. Tremala, Benjamia A. Wills,
William Krichks.

Althermen—Henry Clees, John Althoff, William E. Dodge, John Panikard, Mr. Schale, L. Tidnay, Theou R. Bother, Charles K. Graham.

On a motion to accept the licket, Mr. Morris Erianger effered an amendment that Andreas Willman be substituted in place of Benjamin Lehmaier. It is due to the German organization, he said, that this should be done.

Mr. Rassell—I second Mr. Erlanger's amendment. The German organization has made Mr. Willman their choice and we should abled by it, or at least consider it before we reject it, in all courtesy to them.

Mr. A. J. H. Dogganue—I would like to ask the Chairman of this Committee whether they know that these persons nominated will accept.

Mr. Stewart—These gentlemen I think without doubt will accept. They are tax-payers and it is for their interest to get into office if they can. gram from the Collector of Customs at Corpus Christi Committee of Twenty-one have had during the past week has just been received by Secretary Boutwell:

man of this Committee whether they know that these persons nominated will accept.

Mr. Stewart—These gentlemen I think without doubt will accept. They are tax-payers and it is for their interest to get Into office if they can.

Mr. Duggaane—I am still in doubt whether all of these gentlemen nominated will accept the nominations, or whether, if they do, they will pay the necessary expenses. Ordinarily, I am in favor of a straight Republican teket, but I am not sure that those who advocate a straight ficket this year are honest Republicans, working for the true interests of their party. I sincerely hope that these men, if we accede to their plan of a straight ticket, will put their shoulders to the wheel and help us in our efforts to secure success.

Mr. Erianger's amendment was rejected, and the original motion to accept the ticket presented prevailed.

Mr. Stewart—I now move that the Committee of 21 be authorized to fill vacancies, if any occur.

John Cochran—I have no extended remarks to make, Mr. Chairman, upon these nominations. I trust that all here re-honest and carnest in their efforts to secure the success of the Republican party.

Now, it is but just that we ask these candidates whether they accept or not. It is right that they should be called upon by a proper delegation and informed of their nomination. I think this course is due to our dignity as delegates of the Republican party.

Gen. Cochran hen moved that the Committee of 21 be anthorized to inform the persons that have been nominated, and be empowered to fill vacancies.

This motion was seconded by Mr. Stewart, and was immediately followed by Mr. Conover, who moved that the Committee of 21 be continued, and that they inform the persons nominated of their nominations, and if any vacancies occur, that the Committee of 21, move, Mr. Chairman, as an amendment to Mr. Conover, who choosed the convention to take action on the same. Mr. Chairman, it was only last night that gentlemen in this Convention declined to grant the power of nominating candidate

candidates to the Committee of 21. You now wish to place in the hands of this Committee the power you declined last night. Where is the cut under the meal 1 I ask and beg of the Convention that it retain in its hands the power of nominating candidates for vacancies. We still have another night left to us. Can we not wait until to-morrow night, so that we can see how many of these gentlemen accept of our nominations.

Mr. Conover—There is no time, Mr. Chairman; we have bailots yet to be printed and folded, and a great ratification meeting to be prepared for.

Mr. Cochran's amendment was then yoted upon and declared lost.

Mr. Cochran's amendment ectared lost. Mr. Hugh Gardner—I desire, Mr. Chairman, to make a Mr. Hugh Gardner—I desire, Mr. Chairman, to make a fundamental formation of the property of the property of the property of the pro-All rings of a constructions of the least citize of New-York, without regard to party. We have be misunderstood throughout.

of New-York, without regard to party. We have been misunderstood throughout.

It was assumed at the meeting last evening that we asked for power to nominate candidates without the indorsement of the Convention. What we really desired was that the Convention would give us the power to make up a ticket of the best citizens, subject, however, to the approval of the Convention. I tell you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that there is nothing which Tammany so much desires as that we should nominate a straight Republican ticket. If there is a time to make a combination against this infamous Tammany Ring, it is now.

That assertion last night that the Young Democracy submitted the name of Fatty Welsh's brother as a candidate for Alderman is untrue, and furthermore the outside Democrats submitted to our committee 12 names for us to select candidates from—not that they wanted the entire number of places. atire number of places. Mr. Cochran—I demand, Mr. Chairman, the Yeas and

Nays on Mr. Connover's motion.

The vote was then taken, the Convention voting by districts, with the following result: Yeas, 73; Nays, 56,
The Chairman declared Mr. Connover's motion carried, and the Convention adjourned.
Sinclair Toufey, Henry C. Robinson, James E. McVeany, James Cauming, and David Marsh have been appointed a Committee of the IXth Assembly District Republicans to confer with other organizations in reference to candidates for the several local offices.

MOZART HALL STRIKES ITS FLAG.

The Committee of 22, appointed to make nominations by the Mozart Hall General Committee, met last evening at Masonic Hall. Resolutions indorsing the nominations made by the Tammany party were adopted, and a Committee of five was appointed to complete the ticket and report on Priday evening next.

It was also resolved that the place of any member of the General Committee refusing to aside by the action of the Committee should be declared vacant. Previous to the adjournment of the meeting the Hon. Ben. Wood subscribed \$1,000 to forward the interests of the nominees of Tammany.

Patrick Lysaght is the Tammany candidate for Assistant Alderman of the Second District. MOZART HALL STRIKES ITS FLAG.

THE PHILADELPHIA UNION LEAGUE RECEPTION PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—The Union League commemorated the anniversary of the occupancy of the Broad-st. building by a reception and ball this evening Most elaborate decorations were made, both on the ex terior and interior of the building. The front was bril liantly illuminated with gas-jets, and covered passages were provided leading from the carbstone to the portico for the protection of the ladies' dresses. Even the root of the building was ornamented with plants and flowers, and the hall leading through to the pavition in the courtyard, arranged for the bail-room, was lined with exotics. The ball-room is a spacious structure, decorated with flags, evergreens, flowering plants, hanging baskets, and statuary, and illuminated with gas chandeliers. The company was exclusively composed of members and their families. The banqueting-room on the upper floor, the scene of many previous festivities, was thrown open as a refreshment saloon during the entire night. Everything passed off satisfacturily. hantly illuminated with gas-jets, and covered passages were provided leading from the curbstone to the portico

## RIOTS AMONG THE COAL MINERS.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., May 11 .- Advices from Hazeiton state that a serious riot occurred yesterday among some of the miners who were celebrating the first anniversary of the organization of the Miners' Union. Everything passed off quietly until about noon, when